

July 11.—At 11:30 o'clock this morning General Shafter notified to General Toral, the Spanish commander, that by President McKinley's direction the Spanish proposition to surrender if the garrison was allowed to leave Santiago with its arms was rejected, and that the United States would accept no terms but immediate and unconditional surrender.

General Toral, at 2:15 p. m., replied in a brief note that he rejected President McKinley's proposal and would discuss no other terms than those suggested by himself.

At 2:15 p. m. General Shafter notified to General Toral that the armistice would be terminated, and that hostilities would be resumed at 4 o'clock. At the same time he issued instructions to each of the division commanders to prepare for a fresh attack on the Spanish works. These orders have been promulgated from Aguaduro to El Caney.

When the courier left with this dispatch, just before 4 o'clock, the artillery was preparing to open on the Spaniards at the end of the armistice. The dynamite guns had been trained on the Spanish blockhouse with such absolute precision that it was believed the first shot would obliterate it. The American soldiers will sleep in the trenches to-night.

Eight batteries of light artillery will be in position at midnight to-night, and the siege guns just landed will be ready for action at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

General Shafter said to a correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"General Henry and his division are now landing at Juraguá, and are coming up as rapidly as possible. Our lines cannot be made more effective, but if the chance offers to increase our strength, I will take advantage of it."

"I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days."

"At El Caney there are ten thousand miserable refugees from Santiago, old men, women and children, whom the Spaniards have permitted to go to our lines to get food. The plight of these helpless people is heartrending. The Americans are doing all they can for them."

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFER'S ARMY LANDED FROM TRANSPORTS AT JURAGUA.

Juraguá, July 10, by The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Daily, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 11.—The shores of this little cove were the busiest place in Cuba this afternoon. Five thousand men were either disembarking from steamers or preparing to take up the march to General Shafter's headquarters, near Santiago de Cuba.

There was as much confusion as if ten circuses were preparing to make camp. The officers were looking for horses and mules, trying to keep their men together and sending sick men to the hospital, and attending to rations and baggage. The Engineers were building a rough wharf of heavy timbers, to be used in landing artillery from the lighters.

The 1st Illinois Infantry, numbering 1,350 men, which arrived here yesterday and began disembarking last night, will probably be the first of General Shafter's reinforcements to reach him. About 900 recruits for the Regular regiments in the field are also well on their way to the front.

The District of Columbia Infantry, consisting of 915 men, arrived this morning on the Catania and began landing at once. The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has also arrived with the 8th Ohio Infantry—1,350 men. The steamer is at anchor quite a distance from the shore, which necessitates a long pull in the boats in order to get the men ashore.

The landing of troops is necessarily made in small boats, carrying from fifteen to twenty men each. The boats run through a light surf, and the landing is as safe as at a wharf, though the men often get wet.

It takes a long time to unload regimental stores and horses and mules, which are taken ashore on lighters. It is expected that the whole expedition will soon be strung along the ten miles between the landing-place and the front, the infantry going in light order, with three days' rations and rain coats.

At 5 o'clock a heavy rain was falling and threatening to make the road disagreeable for the infantry and very bad for the artillery.

The Cuban auxiliaries, with rifles and machetes, were out in large force, drawing rations. They seem to have recovered from their half-starved condition, and are getting fat.

GENERAL SHAFER'S PLANS.

Washington, July 11.—The War Department to-day made public three dispatches from General Shafter, received in the early hours of this morning, and about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The following was received at 1:30 a. m.:

"The Navy has promised after the bombardment begins to get in close to the harbor with some of their light-draft boats. If the bombardment to-morrow (to-day) is not quickly conclusive, they will make the attempt. As soon as Henry's reinforcements arrive we will surround the town and can knock it to pieces with our light guns. Captain Goodrich of the St. Louis assisted me very ably in disembarking troops."

Twenty-three minutes later the following was received:

"My plans for to-morrow are to keep up the bombardment of the trenches and city and complete the investment on the northwest by the troops which have just arrived at Siboney, one regiment of which, the 1st Illinois, has now reached me."

The 1st Illinois Regiment, which General Shafter mentions in his dispatch, is in General Snyder's division, which has been stationed at Tampa. It left there on June 20, and was made up of four regiments and 50 men. It was one of the most thoroughly equipped and best organized and disciplined regiments in Snyder's division. The regiment had been recruited up to its maximum strength of over thirteen hundred officers and men, but for some reason the recruits remained in Florida when the expedition started.

FAVORED ACCEPTING TORAL'S TERMS.

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 10.—General Shafter held a conference with the American generals at the front to-day concerning the offer made by the Spanish commander, General Toral, to surrender Santiago de Cuba if the Spanish garrison is allowed to march out with its arms and have twenty miles' start without molestation. General Toral agreed that if this was accepted he would not destroy the ships in the harbor, the guns and ammunition in the forts or the buildings in the city.

A majority of the generals, General Wheeler leading, are in favor of the acceptance of these terms. It is on the ground that the Spaniards can march out to the westward, anyhow, and could burn the city and destroy all the vessels, guns and ammunition before leaving.

BLANCO ON THE ATTACK.

Madrid, July 11.—General Blanco has cabled the Government as follows:

"The proposal for an unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba being rejected, hostilities were resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon (Sunday). I ordered Santiago to defend itself to the end. The enemy began by a cannonade, setting fire to the wreck of the Alfonso XII, which heretofore it will be impossible to save. The Americans also appear to threaten Batardano Bay."

"The cruiser Pennsylvania, which I had sent with eighty thousand rations to force the blockade at Santiago, was pursued by the enemy, and abandoned its cargo. This attempt to revictual the town, therefore, has failed."

"The enemy opened the attack on San Juan and El Morro at 4:15 p. m. by a brisk fusillade and by guns. Our troops maintained their positions, and the enemy abandoned their advanced trenches, and those on the hill of San Juan. The squadron simultaneously bombarded the town. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock. Our

Colgate & Co.'s VICTROL

troops behaved admirably, and our losses were slight."

SPANISH DESERTER'S STORY.

At General Shafter's Headquarters, July 10, via Port Antonio, July 11.—Deserters from the Spanish ranks this morning included one of the non-commissioned officers. He said that the situation in Santiago was bad, but by no means hopeless from the Spanish point of view. The troops had food enough for their present needs, were in good health and would make a good fight when they were called upon.

He said the men were given \$4 each on Saturday, and, as it was the first money they had received in many months, they were feeling very cheerful.

A party of five hundred cavalry left the city on Sunday morning, marching in the direction of Holguin. The Spanish infantry have removed all light articles from the trenches to facilitate the movements in case the abandonment of the city is determined upon.

LIST OF DEAD GROWING.

Washington, July 11.—Adjutant-General Corbin to-day received from General Shafter a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago on July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number of killed and wounded, as given in his first report, and is as follows:

Killed, 23 officers and 208 men; wounded, 50 officers and 1,263 men; missing, 51. Total, 1,535.

General Shafter is of opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

SHAFER'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Washington, July 11.—General Shafter's available force to-day, after counting all reinforcements, and deducting the dead, sick and wounded, is 22,580 fighting men, according to military estimates. This is based on an estimate of 16,000 men in General Shafter's original expedition, and about 10,000 in various expeditions which have gone since then, making in all 26,000 men. From this, however, must be deducted the casualties in the fighting thus far, and also the men confined to the hospital by sickness. The deduction is roughly estimated at 3,000, leaving about 23,000 men available to-day as the fighting force of the American Army.

The reinforcements have gone forward from time to time, and it has been rather difficult to keep track of them, but they are summed up as follows: General Bullard's brigade, about 2,500 men; recruits for Regular Army, 550; 1st Illinois, 1,350; 1st District of Columbia, 500; six light batteries, 240; 24 Infantry, 240; General Garretson's brigade, 8th Ohio, 1,300; 6th Massachusetts and 6th Illinois, 2,000.

Another force of 2,500 men, comprising General Ernest's brigade, is ready to start, and with this force General Shafter's fighting strength will be swelled to about 25,000 men by the middle of this week.

KILLED IN SUNDAY'S ACTION.

Washington, July 11.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Shafter:

Adjutant-General, Washington, July 11.—Following report of casualties in the first division yesterday afternoon just received. Killed, 23 officers and 208 men; wounded, 50 officers and 1,263 men; missing, 51. Total, 1,535.

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SCHLEY'S GREAT FIGHT.

Continued from first page.

the beach, and in an instant was a mass of flames.

The Brooklyn was ordered to concentrate her fire on the Almirante Oquendo; and, with the Oregon's assistance, in ten minutes more the Oquendo was sent ashore a burning wreck. The Iowa in the mean time had sunk one torpedo-boat destroyer, and the other one had been driven ashore by the Gloucester's terrific rapid fire.

At 10:49 the Brooklyn turned her attention to the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon having passed the latter, and now being in the lead well up the coast. At the time the only vessels in sight from the Brooklyn were the Oregon, about a mile and a half astern, and the Texas, about three miles astern.

RAKED THE VIZCAYA'S DECK.

At 10:54 the Vizcaya was raked fore and aft along her gun deck, by an 8-inch shell from the Brooklyn. Another one, a minute after, exploded in her superstructure with terrific force, killing many sailors. She was afire, and at 10:55 she headed for the beach at Aserradero, where she went ashore. The Brooklyn did not stop, but went on after the Cristobal Colon, the Oregon closing rapidly up, and following her.

The other vessels at this time were from six to eight miles behind, and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New-York, was not in sight. At 11:15 the Brooklyn, slightly injured by the hall of Spanish shells, stopped firing and the chase began.

The men came up on deck and began to cheer, never heeding the whistle of the Spanish shells. They cheered for Schley and Cook and for the Oregon, and the Oregon's men returned the cheer.

"Up to the masthead of the Oregon went a remnant. 'Remember the Maine,' said the signal officer. 'Tell them we gave,' said Schley, and there was a roar as the answer went up."

The chase was in full force at 11:55, the men out on the decks watching with great interest and as happy as larks.

TO HEAD OFF THE SPANIARD.

The Colon, at a distance of five miles, hugged the shore, but Schley ordered the Oregon to follow her, and then, with the Brooklyn, he made a straight course for Cape Cruz, around which she would have to steer on a long detour to get away.

All three ships were pumping along at great speed, the smoke pouring out of their funnels. In an hour the Brooklyn had gained appreciably, and so had the Oregon, and Captain Clark, of the latter ship, signalled over:

"A strange ship looking like an Italian in the distance." He alluded to the fact that the Cristobal Colon was bought from Italy.

Schley, sitting on the edge of the forward 8-inch gun, swinging his legs and happy, said: "Tell the Oregon she can try one of those 12-inch railroad shells on her."

There was a terrific roar as the big shell went by the Brooklyn, a moment of suspense and watching, and then a hearty cheer as the big thing struck the water close astern of the Colon, four miles away. Another was tried, which reached the mark, and there were more cheers. Then the Brooklyn opened her forward and starboard 8-inch guns, and one shell was seen to go through the Colon at the top of her armored belt.

THE COLON TURNS TO SHORE.

At 1:05 p. m. both the Brooklyn and the Oregon were pounding away at the Colon, and in another ten minutes, after returning the fire in a desultory sort of way and rapidly losing ground, she turned toward shore.

At 1:15 she hauled down her flag. With shells of delight the men poured out of the turrets of the two ships, and when a boom went up at the mainmast of the Brooklyn they began to cheer and did not stop for ten minutes.

At this time the only ships in sight were the Vixen, about five miles away, and the Texas, about seven miles away. The New-York was not in sight. As the big ships moved in on the quarry, the smoke of the New-York could be seen coming over the horizon from the east.

A boat was lowered from the Brooklyn, and Captain Cook went aboard to receive the surrender. The Rear-Admiral in charge, with tears in his eyes, said:

"I surrender unconditionally to Commodore Schley. We were badly hurt and could not get away."

While Captain Cook's boat was coming alongside, the Spanish captives shouted, "Bravo Americano!" and the crew responded, "Bravo Spaniards!"

GREAT VICTORY OF THE SHIPS.

While Captain Cook was returning to the Brooklyn, the New-York, with Admiral Sampson, came along, ran in between the Brooklyn and the prize, and ordered Captain Cook to send the prisoners on board the New-York.

Commodore Schley, seeing this, telegraphed over:

"I request the honor of receiving the surrender of the officers of the Cristobal Colon."

No answer was vouchsafed him from the New-York, and the ship that had not fired a shot took the honors. Commodore Schley then raised the pennant.

"A glorious victory has been won—details later."

The answer from the New-York was: "Report your casualties."

The Brooklyn was hit twenty-six times, but only one man, G. H. Ellis, was killed, and only one man, J. H. Burns, fireman, was wounded.

The Colon went ashore at the place where the Virginia expedition tried to land, and was captured, years ago.

The chase had lasted four hours, and the Brooklyn, the Oregon, the Texas and the Gloucester had saved the United States fleet from the stain of a losing the Spanish vessels to escape—the Oregon and the Brooklyn, by their splendid chase and great gunnery, the Texas, by her determined work on the first two ships, and the Gloucester, by her marvelous attack on the destroyers.

The Almirante Oquendo, at 10:30 o'clock in the evening, turned over on her side, and is now being hauled to pieces by the waves. Her crew scuttled her before hauling down her flag. The paymaster divided up the money on board, and all the Spanish sailors were well supplied.

OFFICIAL REPORTS NOT RECEIVED.

Washington, July 11.—The appearance at the Navy Department this morning at an early hour of Ensign Palmer, one of the officers of the St. Louis, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, led the officials to believe that he had brought with him the reports of the American naval commanders upon the battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It turned out, however, that the St. Louis had started from Fribourg before the official reports of that engagement had been prepared.

To the great disappointment of the naval officials, when the mailbag brought by Ensign Palmer was opened it was found to have closed on July 2, the day before the great naval battle, so that there was no reference whatever in any of the numerous reports to that event. It is supposed, however, that the reports of the battle proper will be forthcoming within a day or two from another source.

UNNECESSARY DESTRUCTION.

Washington, July 11.—Naval officials say that a serious irregularity occurred at the time the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet hauled down their colors and surrendered. Inquiries have brought out the fact that the breechlocks of the guns were thrown overboard, thus disabling the guns and making them practically worthless, and the valves by which the ships were

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PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement
for over a quarter of a century.

flooded opened after the surrender when, under the rules of warfare, the enemy had ceased fighting and had asked for quarter. It is said that further destruction to the ships at such a time was both wanton and dishonorable, and that if the persons responsible for it are located they are likely to be held accountable.

CONDITION OF CERVERA'S SHIPS.

SURVEY BOARD SAYS THE MARIA TERESA IS THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN BE SAVED.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 10, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 11.—The Board of Survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries reports that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

The hull of the Cristobal Colon shows she was hit only six times, and then only by shells of 5-inch, 5-inch and 6-pounder calibre. This verifies the story that the commander of the Cristobal Colon surrendered because he saw she could not get away from the Brooklyn and the Oregon, and to continue the battle meant a sacrifice of life.

It was found that the breechplugs of the large guns and the bolts and locks of the small arms had been thrown overboard.

The Vizcaya showed she had been riddled by the Brooklyn and the Oregon. She had not been struck by projectiles larger than 8 inches. There was no sign of her having been struck by a shell of 12 or 13 inches. Her upper works were riddled by one-pounder and six-pounder shells.

Nearly all of these shells exploded inside the superstructure, and must have driven the men from the guns. This confirms the story of Captain Enlate that the Brooklyn's secondary battery fire was so terrible that the men deserted their guns.

The Survey Board arrived at the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and the Infanta Maria Teresa at night, and the work, consequently, was postponed.

A singular fact noted on the four ships is that all the guns were trained forward, and the story that they were all directed to fire on the Brooklyn is therefore shown to be true.

The magazines of all the ships exploded, blowing up the decks and not completely pulverizing the hull or turning the keel up, as was the case of the battle-ship Maine. This is looked upon as a significant point.

CERVERA HAD NO ORDERS.

Madrid, July 11.—Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, denies that Admiral Cervera had instructions to leave Santiago Bay. The Government left it to his discretion to make an exit if he were unable to resist in the bay.

PRISONERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

TRANSFER TO SEAVEY'S ISLAND MADE YESTERDAY—AMPLE PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR CARE.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11.—In the course of this afternoon a careful investigation of the quarters on Seavey's Island was made, and it was decided that the work would be sufficiently advanced by a late hour to warrant beginning the work of transporting the prisoners from the St. Louis to the island, in pursuance of plans already laid, several steam tugs and barges were put alongside the St. Louis, and shortly after 3 o'clock the transfer of the captives was begun.

After a cool and quiet night the crew and the large number of Spanish prisoners on board the cruiser were astir early this morning, and all faces were turned in the direction of Seavey's Island.

Dr. P. S. Fox, the city physician of Portsmouth, who as health officer of the port, was the first visitor to board the St. Louis after she arrived yesterday, went to the vessel again this morning. He made a thorough examination of all on board to-day, but he found nothing to cause him to change the report made after his more brief inspection yesterday that there was no contagious disease on board.

Dr. Fox stated this forenoon that all on board were doing as well as could be expected. The most severe cases of illness, he said, were due strictly to climatic conditions and exposure. He thought, however, that under the treatment they are receiving from the surgeons, mainly Spanish, on board the cruiser, there would not be a fatal case.

As the day advanced there were some signs of impatience among the prisoners, who have been quartered on the lower decks of the ship for five days. They apparently wished for open air and less restricted confinement. There was no change in the usual routine aboard the St. Louis, and the crew displayed as much patience as possible at the situation. Some of Uncle Sam's arms plainly do not like the company of the Spaniards, but there is little chance for communication between them.

MAKING READY FOR THE MEN.

On Seavey's Island the force of carpenters and other workmen were busily engaged in completing the shelters to cover the prisoners and the other operations necessary for the care of the Spaniards. The prisoners will be most pleasantly situated. The grassy banks of the rock-lined island face the entrance to the harbor, and the view is almost unsurpassed for beauty. The island has an area of about 100 acres, and is just across the channel from Fort Constitution.

About five acres of this comprise the prison yard of the captives. The space is inclosed with a fence eight feet in height. Outside this fence, at a space of seven feet from it, a barbed-wire boundary, eight feet high, has been constructed, beside which the sentries will be placed. At commanding points also platforms have been made on which Gatling guns will be mounted, thus making escape a hazardous proceeding.

In the southeast corner of the inclosure and close to the water are the newly erected buildings that are to be both living and sleeping quarters for the men. There are ten of them in all, long, low and flat-roofed, and each can shelter three hundred men. The buildings are eighteen feet wide, one hundred feet long, and are raised from the ground and thoroughly ventilated. Besides the prison's quarters there are a hospital building, a cook house equipped with twenty-one ranges and all necessary cooking utensils. Every precaution has been taken to prevent disease and to insure the best sanitary conditions.

Just outside of the stockade, on an eminence that will overlook the whole camp, is the building for the officers of the day and accommodations for 125 marines.

One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell of Captain E. Diaz Moreu, of the Cristobal Colon to his crew, just before he went back from the island prison to the St. Louis.

The crew of the Colon had landed with the rest of the prisoners, and with them came Captain Moreu, who assisted Colonel Forney, of the 30th Corps, in his labors as mustering officer. This work took time, as each man's name and description had to be recorded, but at last it was over, and then Captain Moreu turned to the American officer and asked permission to say a few parting words to the men who had stood by him so nobly. The request was readily granted, but Captain Moreu, instead of making a formal address to the long line walked up to the head of it and took each of his men by the hand.

Admiral Cervera spent a quiet day on board the St. Louis, and several times pronounced the deck, attended by some of the Spanish officers.

Inquiry as to his health brought the reply that he was well. The Admiral seemed to have recovered his spirits to some extent, and was seen talking earnestly and laughing.

CARE OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 11.—Captain Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, spent some time with Secretary Long this afternoon going over the question of caring for the Spanish naval prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, who are to be quartered at the Academy. A complete understanding

by which the Spanish officers will receive every consideration consistent with their rank. Captain Cooper said that if he were to remain at the Academy he would invite Admiral Cervera into his own house, but as he is about to go to another duty he could not extend this courtesy to the defeated Admiral. While relieving the prisoners from all undue humiliation, there will be no disposition to bestow such effusive courtesy upon them as to place them in the light of hero martyrs.

The Harvard sailed to-day from Santiago, bringing the remaining Spanish prisoners. They will be disposed of in the same way as those brought on the St. Louis, and are going to Portsmouth and the officers to Annapolis.

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PREPARING FOR CERVERA.

Annapolis, Md., July 11 (Special).—The details of the care and guarding of the Spanish officers will not be determined upon until Admiral Cervera arrives, and I have an opportunity to talk with him," said Captain Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, this evening, after his return from a visit to the Navy Department, at Washington. He added: "The Spanish officers will have the freedom of the Academy grounds under their parole, and only a few marines will be here to guard them. The officers are expected here on Wednesday or Thursday."

The delicacy of the arrangements made as to the manner of guarding and caring for the unfortunate Spanish captives commends itself to every eye here, and all are imbued with the desire to make their imprisonment the least irksome possible. The Superintendent of the Academy and Admiral Cervera will meet and consider the terms of their parole, and Captain Cooper will accede to every wish possible that the Spanish commander may make.

THE SPANIARDS NOT YET HERE.

The four hundred Spanish prisoners, which, according to several reports, were scheduled to arrive here last week, have not yet appeared. At the office of the Austrian Consul-General it was said yesterday that no word had been received of the intention to send any Spaniards to this port; that, if the men did come, they would not be considered as prisoners, as they were members of the crews of the captured prizes, who would be sent back to Spain.